

80 TOWNS CAPTURED ON GOMEL FRONT; NAZIS RETREAT BEFORE BRITISH DRIVE

Judge Finds 'Perils' in Kings Jury Report

Brooklyn civic and religious leaders yesterday saw the vindication of their stand against attacks upon the Negro population of the Bedford-Stuyvesant area when Judge Nathan R. Sobel criticized the Grand Jury presentation as containing "certain faults and perils."

The leaders predicted greater impetus to the fight against racial discrimination and greeted Sobel's invitation to Probation Officer Henry Ashcroft to address the new December Grand Jury next Monday as "a courageous move which will do much to restore confidence in the judiciary."

Mr. Ashcroft, Negro probation officer, was refused the right to speak when he challenged fascist attacks upon the Negro population at a Midtown Civic League meeting last Nov. 21. The meeting was called by notorious Sumner Sirtl, real estate spokesman.

Judge Sobel also invited members of the August

Grand Jury to attend next Monday's session of the Kings County Court when he swears in the members of the new Grand Jury. He advised the August body that he intends to discuss frankly "certain statements and conclusions in your presentation which were most unfortunate."

The August Grand Jury authored the provocative Bedford-Stuyvesant "crime survey" which substituted insults to the Negro people for recommendations to improve the living, educational and recreational activities of the area.

CACCHIONE HAILS MOVE

City Councilman Peter V. Cacchione hailed Judge Sobel's action as "a fine move."

"Too long have certain members of the judiciary in Brooklyn given out statements which encouraged racial hatred and feelings of prejudice," Mr. Cacchione said. "This move on the part of Judge Sobel will help to restore confidence in our judiciary."

Rev. J. Henry Carpenter, executive secretary of the Brooklyn Church and Mission Federation, termed Judge Sobel's move "a very splendid thing."

Mrs. Ada Jackson, president of the Parent Teachers Association of Public School 35 in Brooklyn, highly commended Judge Sobel for inviting Mr. Ashcroft to speak to the new Grand Jury and also for tackling the presentation of the August Grand Jury.

PEOPLE'S FAITH

Saul Mills, executive secretary of the Greater New York Industrial Union Council, CIO, termed Judge Sobel's action "a hopeful sign of change in the attitude of the judiciary toward the people."

Judge Sobel's invitation to the August Grand Jury to attend the swearing in ceremonies of the December jury was contained in a letter to Leon Alexander, foreman of the August body.

Referring to the Bedford-Stuyvesant "crime

survey" presentation of the August Grand Jury, Judge Sobel wrote:

"There is no use in pretending that certain statements and conclusions in your presentation were not most unfortunate. I intend to discuss these frankly with the December Grand Jury and with your Grand Jury. If the members will accept this invitation to be present."

Meanwhile, District Attorney O'Dwyer, now serving as a lieutenant-colonel in the Army, urged a democratic and realistic approach to the problems of Negro communities.

In a letter to the Carlton Ave. Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, Mr. O'Dwyer said:

"What we must recognize is that this is not primarily the problem of the Negro, but one that has been forced upon him by the bigotry and shortsightedness of our social system."

Soviets Now Within 6 Miles of Znamenka

LONDON, Dec. 2 (UP).—Soviet forces, battling against stiffened German opposition in the year's worst fighting weather, smashed to within six miles of the vital Dnieper Bend junction of Znamenka today while in White Russia they tightened their grip on the Sozh, Dnieper and Pripiet Rivers.

Gen. Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's forces, driving northward from Gomel toward the White Russian escape junction of Znamenka, captured more than 80 towns and villages, the Soviet operational communique broadcast by Radio Moscow reported.

Southwest of this front, in a drive aimed at the strategic town of Mozyr on the Odessa-Leningrad Railroad, Rokossovsky's southern wing moved along the difficult terrain fringing the Pripiet River, seizing several uninhabited places.

Within the Dnieper Bend, Soviet forces driving southwest of Kremenchuk stormed and captured Dmitrovka, six miles north of Znamenka, from which rail lines radiate east to Dnepropetrovsk, north to Zhitomir, and southward toward Krivoriog, Nikolae and Odessa.

ZNAMENKA IMPERILED

Thus the Soviets had gained positions for a final assault on this key junction, capture of which would hamper the German withdrawal from the Dnieper Bend.

Northwest of Znamenka, the Germans launched tank and infantry attacks against the Soviet bridgehead on the west bank of the Dnieper, only to be thrown back with heavy losses, Moscow reported.

There was no fresh news from the Kiev salient, where Field Marshal Fritz Erich von Manstein had scored the greatest German success in five months by forcing Gen. Nikolai F. Vatutin's First Ukrainian Army to abandon Zhitomir and Korosten.

On the active major fronts, the Germans were making good use of their better communications systems and taking advantage of unfavorable weather that grounded Soviet aircraft and bogged the Red Army's land units.

But with the advantage on their side, the Germans had been able to recapture the initiative only in the Zhitomir-Korosten sector.

Despite the extreme difficulties of terrain and weather, Gen. Rokossovsky's forces methodically were mopping up German positions and consolidating their own in the White Russian front. Under the Berdina, Dnieper and Sozh Rivers, no further progress toward Zhitomir, the escape junction for German troops fleeing Southern White Russia, had been reported since front reports placed the Soviet along the Patsaya River, three to six miles south of the town.

British Drive Hurls Nazis Back

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, Dec. 2 (UP).—Scoring a smashing victory in the four-day battle of the Sangro, the British Eighth Army was reported driving the Germans in full retreat attacks toward new defenses 20 miles beyond their broken winter line.

Behind them the Germans left 2,000 men as prisoners, hundreds more killed and most of their equipment but an Allied spokesman warned that British casualties also would prove heavy in fighting which was compared in bitterness and intensity to that of the Salerno beaches.

Paving the way for a possible coordinated offensive in the west by Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army, swarms of Allied planes blasted out a 20-mile section of the Nazi lines around the Rome road below Cassino. American troops opened up with artillery after throwing back five counterattacks in 48 hours in the crucial sector north of Venafrò.

With their whole Italian line shaken by the defeat at the Sangro, the Germans were reported rushing heavy reinforcements from northern Italy to their secondary positions, along the Pescara Valley from the Adriatic port of Pescara to the Apennine slopes.

British, New Zealand and Indian troops pursued the retreating Germans but were slowed by new heavy rains, deep German minefields and fierce enemy rear guard actions, particularly at the strongholds of Lanciano and Castel-frentano.

Driving ahead three miles along the 25-mile offensive front, the Eighth Army captured Rocca San Giovanni, four miles northwest of the Sangro, and hammered into the outskirts of Castel-frentano and Casoli, inland anchor of the broken Sangro line. Street fighting with German rear guards was reported under way in both towns.

Official dispatches said that more than 1,000 "healthy" German prisoners had been counted, while almost as many more were under treatment for wounds in British front-line hospitals. The withdrawing Nazis left their dead on the field and in splintered pill-boxes and dugouts to be buried by British squads.

The air forces gave "magnificent" support to the British Eighth Army's attack, and waves of medium, light and fighter-bombers assailed the withdrawing enemy columns until the bad weather sharply curtailed their flights.

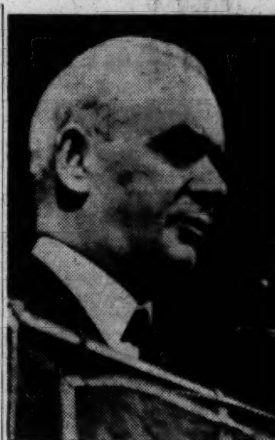
Subsidy Ban Would Cost People 9 Billion

By Adam Lapin
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—OPA Administrator Chester Bowles bluntly told the Senate Banking and Currency Committee today that a ban on subsidies would come to a sweeping, all-inclusive ten per cent sales tax.

Bowles said that a subsidy ban would cost American consumers a minimum of \$9,000,000,000 on top of an annual bill for all goods service of \$90,000,000,000.

The OPA Administrator emphasized that he would be "overjoyed" to keep price rises down to this 10 per cent in the event subsidies are outlawed, and that many experts have told him the figure is far too conservative.



PHILIP MURRAY

CIO Steel Union Asks Pay Rise, Stabilization

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 2.—Announcing unanimous approval by the Wage Policy Conference of the United Steelworkers of America of a 22-point set of contract demands, President Philip Murray declared that the union will press its fight against inflation.

The union closed the Wage Policy conference with an urgent call to Congress and executive agencies for genuine economic stabilization through effective price control, subsidies, overall rationing and a tax program based on the ability to pay.

"Plans are in the course of preparation to bring our program to the public," said President Philip Murray, as copies of the resolution which the conference passed were being distributed.

The resolution reaffirmed the CIO no-strike pledge, and the determination to secure maximum steel production. It blamed "special interests" in and out of Congress for serious disunity and weakening the home front by blocking the President's seven-point stabilization plan, and "sabotaging the administration's agricultural program."

"The United Steel Workers are apprehensive of the dangers of in-

Gov't Workers Gain In Fight on Snooping

By Eva Lapin
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Federal government employees won an important victory this week when the Civil Service Commission guaranteed their beliefs and civil liberties against snooping by its investigators.

Employees with active trade union backgrounds and anti-fascist sympathies were given fresh assurance that they would no longer be harassed and persecuted and accused of disloyal beliefs.

The Civil Service Commission's clearly-enunciated policy is a victory for the United Federal Workers of America, CIO, which has been untiring in its efforts to halt the red-baiting investigations and purges in the government.

Chiang Returns To Chungking

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

The one big fact in the welter of rumor and speculation last night was the announcement from Chungking that Chiang Kai-shek and Mme. Chiang Kai-shek have returned home.

They left Cairo on Sunday, arriving in Chungking on Tuesday. That means the meetings of President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill with Marshal Stalin will be a "big three," not a "big four" conference.

If the conference is taking place, and will last at least the five days of the Cairo meeting, they are probably now coming to a close. Whether we get the news in the next few days or not is anybody's guess; almost a week elapsed before the news of the Cairo meeting was released.

Meanwhile, the wire services from London and Washington were having a great time speculating on exactly what would come of the Stalin meeting.

United Press despatches said that "foreign diplomatic quarters reported" a "quarantine of Germany as the world's No. 1 aggressor, under which she will be thrown back within her original borders and held there, to be proclaimed soon..."

Other speculations mention an appeal to the German people to throw Hitlerism over, plus more specific plans for invasions of Europe and the Balkans.

Nazi commentators, of course, were blaring away the details of just where the big three were meeting, and breathed defiance of any demand for immediate surrender.

Negroes Draw Up Political Program

"We hereby serve notice that the Negro has come of age politically," declared a statement yesterday of 20 national Negro organizations assembled under the auspices of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"We repudiate all racial politicians, Negro and white who attempt for personal profit to 'deliver the Negro vote,'" ran the statement of these representatives of an estimated 6,000,000 members.

The statement also extends a hand of cooperation to "enlightened labor, church, farm and other groups to oppose actively the current wave of reaction."

"We will combine a minimum program with such enlightened groups," they declare. "Together, these groups constitute a majority of the electorate."

The statement, containing an eight-point "yardstick" on candidates of all parties, warns that the Negro vote, a great strength in 17 states with 281 electoral votes is a potential "balance of power in any reasonably close national election."

"His vote no longer belongs to any one political party," the statement went on. "Although the Negro has largely supported the Democratic Party in recent years, it is highly significant that in 1943 the Negro vote played an important part in the election of a Negro Communist to the New York City Council, a Negro Republican as judge in the same community, a Democratic Mayor in Cleveland and a Republican governor of Kentucky with phenomenal manifestation of independent voting in many other important centers."

The signers, outstanding national Negro leaders, included Mary Mc-

Clubs Act Today On Negro Players

By Nat Low

The burning, nation-wide question of Negro participation in baseball may finally be resolved at the joint meeting of the major leagues at the Hotel Commodore today.

The long fight for Negroes in the major leagues will come to a dramatic climax this morning when Paul Robeson, a delegation representing the National Negro Publishers Association and another delegation of prominent Negro and white New Yorkers will bring the case before the major league magnates.

The question of Negroes in the major leagues is the first item on the agenda, having been placed there by Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, commissioner of baseball.

ROBESON, LANDIS MEET

Before this meeting at the Hotel Commodore, Paul Robeson, world renowned Negro singer and actor, will confer with Judge Landis at a special meeting at the Roosevelt Hotel. Mr. Robeson will be there

Tremendous nation-wide interest has been stirred up by the whole question. Landis' office revealed yesterday that he has been flooded with telegrams congratulating him on placing the Negro player question on the agenda and urging him to recommend the signing of Negro stars.

at the invitation of Landis and will present the case for Negroes in baseball.

Robeson will urge Judge Landis to recommend to the meeting the immediate hiring of Negro stars, as will the delegation which will be at the Commodore. This delegation consists of A. Clayton Powell, Councilman-elect Michael Quill, Rev. Thomas Harten, Councilman-elect Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Charles Collins of the Negro Labor Victory Committee and others.

There are rumors, substantiated by some actions, which indicated that Landis may recommend the hiring of Negro stars to the magnates. One of these actions is a statement by Judge William Bramham, president of all the minor leagues, yesterday in which he said: "There is no law prohibiting baseball clubs to engage Negro players."

Bramham brought the question up at yesterday's final meeting of the minor leagues which marked the first time that the subject has ever been discussed there. The link with Landis is the fact that Landis made possible the reelection of Bramham on Wednesday and that the minor league president is a close Landis man. His statement, therefore, is of the greatest significance.

The joint meeting of the big leagues will start at 10 A.M. and will be presided over by Landis.

"Surely it must never be recorded that any political party or group in our country has marked itself and its members as the spokesmen for high food prices in war time," Murray said.

GREEN IN STRONG PLEA

Murray's letter followed a strong appeal to the committee by AFL President William Green to permit an adequate subsidy program.

Plans were under way to knit together in effective cooperative labor, consumer and farm groups with leading Congressmen and Senators who favor subsidies.

Leaders of the congressional committee for the protection of consumers joined in an appeal to hundreds of organizations throughout the country to attend a conference on the subsidy crisis next Thursday, Dec. 9, in the caucus room of the Old House Office Building.

The appeal was signed by Reps. Thomas Scanlon, Pennsylvania Democrat; Howard McMurray, Wisconsin Democrat; Chet Holifield, California Democrat; Ushur Burdick, North Dakota Republican, and Rep. Vito Marcantonio, American Laborite of New York.

Next Thursday's conference is a follow-up of a similar conference held last June.

CONSUMER SUPPORT

The Banking and Currency Committee was informed in the meantime of the wide support for

Southern Coal Bloc Hit by Ickes

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (UP).—Spokesmen for Southern Appalachian Coal Operators have adopted a "to hell with the government" attitude and have engaged in a sit-down strike to block settlement of the coal wage controversy, Coal Administrator Harold L. Ickes charged today.

He told a press conference that the "principal devil" behind Edward R. Burke, chief Southern spokesman, is James D. Francis, head of the Large Island Creek and Pond Creek Coal companies of West Virginia. Burke does "what Francis tells him," Ickes asserted.

The Southern Operators are the sole non-participants in current negotiations to frame a new coal contract within the terms of the government pact between Ickes and United Mine Workers' President John L. Lewis. It calls for an 8 1/2-hour work day including an estimated average 45 minutes underground travel time.

WORKERS ALERT

The United Federal Workers has been keeping a watchful eye on the loyalty investigations which have sharply increased in the past few months and kept a record of interviews with employees where Commission investigators asked questions clearly out of bounds.

Two months ago the UFWA met with the full Civil Service Commission and presented its case. Investigators had constantly referred to the UFWA as "Communist-affiliated," had viewed unfavorably listening to a record about Harry Bridges, an alleged Communist; and had asked questions of an anti-Semitic, anti-Negro bias.

Upon investigation of the UFWA charges, the Commission admitted that in a few cases investigators had "deviated somewhat" from official policy, but excused this on the grounds of a "very high rate of turnover" in its staff.

On Nov. 3, the Commission issued a directive to all Regional Directors summarizing the procedure investigators should follow in determining an employee's loyalty to the government.

Questions involving union membership, associations or activities, were specifically barred. "The question of unionism should not be brought up in any way in an investigation, either directly or indirectly," the Commission warned.

The whole matter of the war in Spain "should be scrupulously avoided" investigators were told.

No questions pertaining to membership in the Washington Bookshop, the National Lawyers Guild,

(Continued on Page 3)

Koreans, Formosans Hail Cairo Aims; Chinese Editor Here Greet Parley

CHUNGKING, Dec. 2 (UP).—Koreans and Formosans in exile here learned only late today of the Cairo Conference at which the fate of Japan was decided.

President Kim Koo of the Korean Government-in-Exile said to the United Press:

"I am exceedingly happy to learn that the three great leaders have announced their determination to free Korea. For 30 years 30,000,000 Koreans have been struggling for freedom, and in their name I express our hearty gratitude. I pledge that Koreans, for their fatherland's freedom and for United Nations victory, will fight side by side with the Allies until Japan surrenders unconditionally."

The Korean Congress was meet-

ing when news of the Cairo Conference was released, and they applauded excitedly.

Li Yu-Pang, leader of the Formosan Revolutionary League, said: "Since the moment Formosa was ceded to Japan 50 years ago we have been waging determined warfare against the brutal Japanese. We can never forget how the Japanese massacred our people by tens of thousands, by all kinds of brutal methods including mass electrocutions. Our struggle has never ceased for our only objective—to return to the arms of China, our fatherland."

"Tremendous encouragement" is what the Roosevelt-Churchill-Chiang conference at Cairo will

give to the oppressed peoples of the Far East, according to Eugene May, editor of China Daily News, 105 Mott St.

"This conference will give tremendous encouragement to all the oppressed peoples in the Pacific who are fighting against Japanese oppression," he said yesterday in a statement to the Daily Worker.

"And we agree with the decision to strip Japan of all the territories which she has conquered in the last fifty years."

"While we are sorry that the Asiatic people such as the Burmese and Malaysians and others did not sit on the Conference, we hope that in the future their striving for independence will receive favorable settlement."

RAF Bombers Pound Cherbourg

LONDON, Dec. 2 (UP).—RAF medium bombers with fighter escort bombed enemy installations on the Cherbourg peninsula of occupied France by daylight today, the Air Ministry announced, and tonight German radio stations suddenly terminated their broadcasts, indicating that Allied bombers were resuming their night attacks on targets in Germany.

The U. S. Eighth Air Force disclosed no daylight activity, but the growing importance of its blows against Germany's war machine was indicated in the announcement that two of its bomber command officers had been stepped up one grade in rank.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, Dec. 2 (UP).—Powerful formations of American Flying Fortresses blasted a new German U-boat base at Marseilles today, hitting the great French Mediterranean port for the first time, as reconnaissance reports showed at least five ships including a light cruiser and a destroyer were sunk in last week's raid on Toulon.

Wounded Tiger Lashes Back

By a Veteran Commander

IN ORDER properly to estimate the meaning of what is going on in the so-called Kiev bulge, one should look back over a period of six months.

The conformation of the southern Russian rivers and especially the Dnieper, as well as the presence of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov create conditions for the entrapment of armies in the south. The Soviet High Command has been trying to execute such an entrapment ever since Stalingrad. There were three such major attempts, followed by violent German reaction. The general pattern of the three operations is the same.

On the War Fronts

Look at the map.

Operation 1. General Vatutin, back in February, pushed a menacing salient southwest of Kharkov toward the elbow of the Dnieper with the idea of following through along the lower Dnieper (broken line and arrow) and cutting off the German armies in the Donets, Crimea and general area east of the lower Dnieper. The Germans struck back violently from the southwest and recaptured about 15,000 square miles (large black area), including Kharkov and Belgorod. Thus they prevented the trap from closing.

Operation 2. General Konev in October pushed a menacing salient toward Krivoriog with the intention of following through to the mouth of the Dnieper (broken arrow) and trapping the German armies in the elbow of the Dnieper and east of that river, also in the Crimea. The Germans struck back viciously at Krivoriog.



Rog and recaptured only a small slice of territory (small black area near Krivoriog), but prevented the closing of the trap. (However, General Tolbukhin struck from Melitopol and sealed off the Crimea, thus carrying out part of the plan.)

Operation 3. General Vatutin pushed forward the Kiev bulge in the first half of November and threatened to march to the Dniester, Prut and eventually the Carpathians, with the consequent entrapment of all the German armies concentrated south of the Kiev parallel. This was the greatest of the three threats and the Germans began mustering all they could from Europe to stem Vatutin's advance. So far they have been able to recapture the small banana-shaped slice southwest of Kiev (small black area on the map).

Compare the three black areas indicated and you will see how small the Soviet retreat is to date. After all, back in February and early March the Germans recaptured probably 25 times more territory than they have so far at Kiev; they retook Kharkov and Belgorod—key to the Ukraine. And what happened? The Red Army, in spite of it all, launched its summer offensive victoriously.

So, viewed in the proper perspective, the loss of Zhitomir and Korosten is not so serious. However, there is no denying that it is a regrettable delay in the timetable of winning the war and having it over with. It must be pointed out that Operations 1 and 3 were possible of execution by the Germans only because there was no serious threat in the West and they were able to concentrate troops and tanks on a small sector without fearing a second front. Let us not kid ourselves: too many Allied pronouncements plainly indicated to the enemy that there would be no second front for some time.

At this writing the German defense is stiffening almost everywhere.

Tactically speaking, the Germans in the Kiev bulge and in the Bend are using deeply echeloned battle formations of tanks which Soviet artillery has to blast in depth. It is guns against tanks. The Soviet task is to grind down the German massed tank formations and motorized infantry. The Kiev bulge is like a car-bombardment disk revolving at high speed and grinding, grinding enemy armor. It will take some time and possibly more retreats.

In China the defenders regained possession of Changteh. MacArthur's warships shelled Madang and Gasmata for the first time.

Canada Poles Hear Priest Praise Pacts

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Dec. 2.—Record-breaking crowds of Canadian Poles attended nine rallies celebrating the 25th Anniversary of the Independence of Poland at which the Reverend S. Orlemanski, pastor of the Roman Catholic Holy Virgin Church of Springfield, Mass. spoke.

Over 6,000 attending these rallies sponsored in nine of the largest Canadian cities enthusiastically greeted the Rev. Orlemanski, organizer of the Kosciuszko League formed to give moral and material support to the heroic Kosciuszko and Dombrowski Divisions fighting on the Eastern Front. The Reverend, one of America's sharpest critics of the Polish government-in-exile in London, hailed the Moscow decisions as the basis of the most rapid conclusion of the war and the establishment of a lasting peace. He called for every assistance to be given the Kosciuszko Division which had covered itself with glory in its recent crossing of the Dnieper River.

The 5,000-mile Canadian tour had been preceded by conferences held in Detroit and Chicago where the Kosciuszko League had been established to "support the Kosciuszko Army, popularize its merits and its activities, acquaint the Polish American communities with its program and also to combat those who would malign these soldiers who have done so much for Poland."

Send your renewal early. Don't miss a single issue.

Iceland Moves to Set Up Republic

REYKJAVIK, Dec. 1 (UP).—The government of Iceland announced plans to complete its severance of political ties with Denmark today, the 25th anniversary of its initial break with Danish sovereignty.

The Icelandic parliament will convene on Jan. 10, 1944, at which time a constitution will be drawn up. The nation's three political parties, Independence, Peasant and Communist, already have signified their determination to wipe out the last vestiges of control exerted by the Danish Crown over the Arctic country. Last night they issued a joint declaration calling for establishment of a Republic by June 17, 1944.

Chilean High Court Perils Allies By Giving Nazi Spies Their Freedom

(By Cable to Inter-Continental News)

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Dec. 2.—Once more Nazi spies operating in Chile, directed now from Buenos Aires, have escaped the fury of Chilean justice. The Supreme Court, in a decision signed by the Justices, Schepeler, Carrizosa, Arrieta, Juan E. Rios and Carlos A. Campos, ruled that a re-trial of the criminal conspirators is in order.

The Minister of Justice is thus deprived of authority to carry on the investigation and trial of those people, accused of espionage and of plotting against Chile.

In all democratic circles the decision is considered a victory for the Nazis, who from the very beginning of the case have tried to tie the hands of the Minister.

"Since the beginning, we have maintained that the destruction of the Fifth Column should be the

Page 2

DAILY WORKER, NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1943

Tito Cuts 2 Major Nazi Supply Lines

Partisans Take Border Positions

LONDON, Dec. 2 (UP).—Yugoslav Partisans disclosed today they had cut two of Germany's most important rail supply lines in the Balkans in swift thrusts checking the movement of men and weapons to enemy armies in eastern Yugoslavia and Greece and gaining time for consolidation of the Partisan winter line in the Dinaric Alps.

Simultaneously a Partisan communiqué announced that the forces of Gen. Josip Brozovitch (Tito) had occupied a number of fortified positions in the Italo-Yugoslav border regions of Slovenia between Nov. 7 and 21, killing more than 1,200 German officers and men and wounding 2,000 more.

The Free Yugoslavia Radio said that traffic on the rail line between Sarajevo and Mostar, 50 miles northwest, had been suspended after Partisan attacks, and Yugoslav observers here said the quick campaign cut off all rail transport moving from Bosnia and Serbia toward the important Adriatic coastal area south of Split.

Two locomotives and 12 freight cars were destroyed, and the railway station of Bradina, scene of stiff fighting against the Germans last spring and in the preceding year, was demolished.

The loss of supply routes will be felt by Marshal Erwin Rommel's Nazi units campaigning along the Dalmatian coast and give the Partisans time to consolidate their armies in the winter fortress of the southeastern Dinaric Alps covering Bosnia, Herzegovina, Montenegro and part of Dalmatia.

The Partisans also said they cut the main Trans-Balkan express line at Turapole, southeast of Zagreb. Apparently this break was not as complete as the one in the Sarajevo-Mostar line, but observers said that only a 48-hour interruption of traffic would badly muddle the Nazi supply system. The line which passes through Turapole runs from Germany to Trieste, Italy, through Zagreb and Belgrade to Athens.

Partisan forces also occupied Mokranga, 20 miles west of Uzice, where they have been battling German and Bulgarian troops.

U.S.-Soviet Rally Held In St. Louis

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 2.—The recent Moscow conference may well prove to be one of the turning points in our national history, and in the progress of mankind, Dr. Ralph Barton Perry told a large, enthusiastic, capacity audience here last week on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the establishment of "American Soviet relations."

Dr. Perry, professor of philosophy at Harvard University, added, "It may be a turning point in our national history because it may mean that in the future, having forever rejected the myth and the friction of isolationism, we shall hereafter participate actively with other nations in world affairs."

"It is likely to be a turning point in the progress of mankind because from it may spring a new ordering of human affairs that will make wars rare and exceptional and bring the nations of the earth into a partnership devoted to the well-being of mankind at large."

The meeting was sponsored by the St. Louis chapter of the Council for Soviet-American Friendship.

Consumers Open 'Info' Booth

The East New York Consumers Council, in line with its policy of supporting the Office of Price Administration and fighting the black market, is initiating an information booth at the corner of Georgia and Blake Ave., in the heart of the Blake Avenue Market, Brooklyn.

Protest Mosley's Release



"Put Blackshirt Mosley back in jail" these London demonstrators shout as police break up a protest rally in front of Parliament. Angry and sweeping demands against freeing Britain's No. 1 fascist are sweeping the nation and all sections of the population are denouncing Herbert Morrison, Cabinet member, who released the fascist.

Morrison Target of Continued Protests

By Ivor Montagu
(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Herbert Morrison, the Home Secretary who released Sir Oswald Mosley is being repudiated all along the line. In a few days' time he is due to speak at a Labor Party meeting in Wembley, a London factory area, but the nearby Harrow Trades Council considers that the Home Secretary has compromised himself to such an extent that he would prejudice the chances of the local parliamentary candidate by speaking for him. They have, therefore, suggested that another speaker be found for the occasion.

In the Hackney borough which Morrison represents in Parliament, the mayor has called a town meeting to protest the release of Mosley. Another shock came from the Printers Union local at "News of the World," the Sunday paper with the largest circulation in the world. Morrison some years ago was made an honorary member of this union. Today they repudiated his action and called for immediate reinstatement of Mosley.

The British Paramount film company has seized the opportunity to make a really excellent newsreel including the scenes at the House of Commons last week and flashbacks of old reels which show Mosley and his followers in full SS uniforms.

In one shot Mosley is seen at a London meeting giving a glowing picture of life under Hitler and Mussolini, assuring the audience that it will not be long before Britain under Mosley joins up with Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy.

Another film reveals Herbert Morrison in 1936 speaking about fascist hooliganism in East London. "Let the Government act," he is saying, "and preserve our country's good name."

This point is much appreciated by the cinema audiences today. The Ministry of Information tonight denied that pressure is being brought to bear on the producers for the film's withdrawal.

The latest large national trade unions who have protested Mosley's release are the Electrical Trades Union and Scottish Mine Workers Union. That leaves very few big unions now who haven't done so.

Consumers Open 'Info' Booth

The East New York Consumers Council, in line with its policy of supporting the Office of Price Administration and fighting the black market, is initiating an information booth at the corner of Georgia and Blake Ave., in the heart of the Blake Avenue Market, Brooklyn.

Chilean High Court Perils Allies By Giving Nazi Spies Their Freedom

(By Cable to Inter-Continental News)

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Dec. 2.—Once more Nazi spies operating in Chile, directed now from Buenos Aires, have escaped the fury of Chilean justice. The Supreme Court, in a decision signed by the Justices, Schepeler, Carrizosa, Arrieta, Juan E. Rios and Carlos A. Campos, ruled that a re-trial of the criminal conspirators is in order.

The Minister of Justice is thus deprived of authority to carry on the investigation and trial of those people, accused of espionage and of plotting against Chile.

In all democratic circles the decision is considered a victory for the Nazis, who from the very beginning of the case have tried to tie the hands of the Minister.

"Since the beginning, we have maintained that the destruction of the Fifth Column should be the

work of the Executive Power," said El Siglo editorially, commenting on this case.

"Unfortunately, this work was charged to our judicial functionaries. Unfortunately, we say, because on this occasion Chilean tribunals faced a test that demanded contemporary conscience and a clear understanding of the gravity of the situation under international and national conditions, demanding great zeal to defend the country and its imperiled institutions, including the judiciary itself. It demanded the ability to play a historical role, which in its turn demands consideration of the spirit of the law rather than its dead letter."

"This was understood by Minister of Justice News, and that is why he did not permit the functioning on our territory of an organization

Daily News Tries To Gas Own Readers

Once more the New York Daily News, Manhattan end of the McCormick-Patterson Axis, is doing its worst to save Hitler from the gloomy end that now lies before him.

"We Should Gas Japan" is the latest editorial contribution to Axis aid made by the News, in its Tuesday issue. Conjuring up a false picture of possible American losses in the Pacific, designed to feed defeatism in this country, the News went on to advocate use of gas against Tokyo.

That was its ostensible object. Quickly it could be seen, however, that this was the counsel of a provocateur, a fifth columnist enemy of America. Possible use of poison gas is now the last ditch hope of the Axis, and the News mentions that this barbaric weapon has possibly been used by the Japanese against China. Then the News proceeds to defend use of gas, to show that it is "not inhuman." In other words, the purpose of the News comes out slyly—to justify the Axis in this barbaric form of warfare.

The United Nations need resort to no such method of defeating the enemy, and the News knows that. One more object was in the

U. S. Italians To Rally for A Free Italy

The Cooper Union Hall, which 83 years ago, on December 18, 1860, was the scene of a historic meeting in honor of the "Italian George Washington," Giuseppe Garibaldi, and the liberation of Italy will again, on Dec. 19, 1943 be the scene of a demonstration of solidarity and support of the American people in the new liberation of Italy from the Nazi tyrants.

The main theme of the meeting on Dec. 19 will be support for the historic decisions of the Moscow conference in regard to Italy and the initiation of a broad campaign for the immediate application of the Moscow Pact Seven-Point program. Tickets for the rally are available at the office of L'Unita d'Italia, Italian progressive newspaper which is sponsoring the meeting, at 80 East 11th Street, New York City.

Mike Gold, Daily Worker columnist, will speak on "What to Do With Germany?" at the East Side Forum, 201 Second Ave., on Sunday evening, Dec. 5 at 8:30 P. M.

Everyone is invited. Admission is 25 cents.

Mike Gold Speaks At East Side Forum

Mike Gold, Daily Worker columnist, will speak on "What to Do With Germany?" at the East Side Forum, 201 Second Ave., on Sunday evening, Dec. 5 at 8:30 P. M.

Everyone is invited. Admission is 25 cents.

Mike Gold Speaks At East Side Forum

Mike Gold, Daily Worker columnist, will speak on "What to Do With Germany?" at the East Side Forum, 201 Second Ave., on Sunday evening, Dec. 5 at 8:30 P. M.

Everyone is invited. Admission is 25 cents.

Mike Gold Speaks At East Side Forum

Mike Gold, Daily Worker columnist, will speak on "What to Do With Germany?" at the East Side Forum, 201 Second Ave., on Sunday evening, Dec. 5 at 8:30 P. M.

Everyone is invited. Admission is 25 cents.

Mike Gold Speaks At East Side Forum

Mike Gold, Daily Worker columnist, will speak on "What to Do With Germany?" at the East Side Forum, 201 Second Ave., on Sunday evening, Dec. 5 at 8:30 P. M.

Everyone is invited. Admission is 25 cents.

Mike Gold Speaks At East Side Forum

Mike Gold, Daily Worker columnist, will speak on "What to Do With Germany?" at the East Side Forum, 201 Second Ave., on Sunday evening, Dec. 5 at 8:30 P. M.

Everyone is invited. Admission is 25 cents.

CIO Fights Networks' Anti-Labor Bias

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (UP).—Charging discrimination by the radio industry against labor organizations seeking broadcasting time, Len De Caux, publicity director of the CIO, asked today "for sufficient sustaining time for labor, on a regularly recurring basis, on both networks and local stations."

Testifying before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, De Caux asserted that no blanket restrictions should be imposed on the right of labor organizations to purchase radio time. He said most stations belonging to the National Association of Broadcasters refuse to sell time to labor organizations. De Caux also said that no blanket restrictions should be imposed on the right of labor organizations to use radio for solicitation of membership or in organizing campaigns, and that machinery should be set up for the relief of labor and other groups denied the right to buy and receive free time on the air.

THE MUSIC ROOM Suggests These Gifts That Keep on Giving Starring the World's Greatest Artists



SYMPHONIE ESPAGNOLE
Yehudi Menuhin and Symphony Orchestra. DM-136\$4.75

EL SALON MEXICO—AARON COPLAND
Koussevitzky and Boston Symphony Orchestra. DM-548\$5.25

CONCERTO IN A MINOR—GRIEG
Artur Schnabel and Phila. Orch. DM-900\$3.87

SCHUMANN PIANO CONCERTO
Myra Hess and Orchestra. DM-473\$4.75

SYMPHONY No. 6 IN F MAJOR—BEETHOVEN (Pastoral)
A. Toscanini and B.R.C. Symphony Orchestra. DM-417\$5.75

SYMPHONY No. 6—SHOSTAKOVICH
Stokowski and Philadelphia Orchestra. DM-887\$5.25

TRIO No. 1 IN B FLAT MAJOR—SCHUBERT
Rubinstein - Heifetz - Feuermann. DM-923\$4.75

BALLAD FOR AMERICANS
Paul Robeson, American Peoples Chorus. P-30\$1.57

METROPOLITAN REVIVALS
ENRICO CARUSO \$10.48
1 M-953

The Music Room

133 West 44th St., New York City
OPEN EVENINGS • LO. 3-4420
MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY

What about INSURANCE IN WARTIME?

IWO low-cost rates help you solve your high price problems
IWO rates give more insurance protection to your family
IWO sick benefits add to your family's economic security NOW

THE IWO OFFERS MORE THAN INSURANCE

The 161,000 members and 1,700 lodges in our anti-fascist fraternity are working in the national group communities and in the war industries for national unity and victory. Our win-the-war projects are helping America and the United Nations in the war for freedom of all the peoples in all lands.

Support This Project

JOIN NOW

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER

National Office 80 FIFTH AVENUE

New York 11, N. Y.

Send for FREE folder: "Insurance in Wartime"

IT'S HERE—ORDER IT NOW
IWO "Facts for Freedom"
1944 Calendar
Attractive Features
● Portraits in color of Roosevelt, Churchill, Stalin, Chiang Kai-shek.
● Each month, pictures of fighters for freedom throughout world history.
● IWO Lodge Information (on minimum order of 50 calendars).

Prices
100 or more14c
Less than 10015c
(Plus 10% for shipping costs)

Mail order with check payable to:
CALENDAR SERVICE
P.O. Box 128, Station D,
New York 3, N. Y.
or
Bring to 5th Floor, 113 Fourth Ave.
New York City

Oust Foes of FDR, Tammany Hall Told

By Harry Raymond

A demand that Tammany Hall cleans house of "all out-moded local leadership" and evolve a leadership that will rally the people to stand solidly behind the humane, liberal and democratic policies of that great Democrat, our Commander-in-Chief, Franklin D. Roosevelt, was made yesterday.

Negroes Draw Up Political Program

(Continued from Page 1)

Lead Bethune, National Council of Negro Women; Judge William J. Hastie, NAACP; Oscar Brown, Illinois NAACP; Dr. D. V. Jamison, National Baptist Convention, U.S.A., Inc. and Alabama Baptist State Convention; Dr. Max Yergan of International Committee on African Affairs and National Negro Congress; Walter White, secretary NAACP; George W. Miller, International Longshoremen's Association (vice-president); George L. P. Weaver, National CIO Committee to Abolish Racial Discrimination; A. Philip Randolph, president, and Ashley Totten, secretary, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; and Dr. Channing A. Tobias, Social Action Committee of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.

"The Negro vote no longer can be won by meaningless generalities in party platforms which are promptly forgotten on election day," they said.

"The Negro voter will support a political party which by words and deeds shows its determination to work for full citizenship status for 13,000,000 American Negroes and to better the lot of all disadvantaged people in this country."

"Public officers who have not made a record of liberal and democratic action may expect the Negro to help remove them from office."

Point one of the "yardstick" summary, demands "vigorous prosecution of the war" and opposes "any negotiated peace as advocated by the Hitler-like forces within our country."

"Victory must crush Hitlerism both at home as well as abroad."

The signers stress that they are interested in issues as they touch the life of the Negro as a group as well as those affecting the entire country. The party that seeks to destroy organized labor, or to undermine progressive social legislation, will only receive the Negro's condemnation.

WARNS OF FILIBUSTERS

Subsequent points call for abolition of the poll-taxes and legislation to wipe out lynching. Taking note of the filibuster trick that is threatened against such legislation, the statement warns that "a vote against cloture or failure to vote for cloture will be construed by us as opposition to whatever legislation for the benefit of the Negro and other minorities against which the filibuster is waged."

"The Senate rule requiring a two-thirds majority to end debate combined with the refusal of Senators to vote for cloture, is one of the greatest obstacles to liberal legislation in general and to legislation for the betterment of the Negro's status in particular."

Further points in the statement cover the urgency of continuing and enforcing the policies of the Fair Employment Practices Committee.

"No injustice embitters Negroes more than continued segregation and disorganization in the armed forces," is the opening section of another section of the statement.

Still another section expresses the concern that "this war bring to an end imperialism and colonial exploitation."

"We insist that all parties and candidates formulate a foreign policy which will resolutely and unequivocally oppose either perpetuation or extension of exploitation based upon 'white superiority' or economic or political advantage to 'white' nations at the expense of the two-thirds of the people of the earth who are brown, yellow or black of skin."

Christmas Time is Music Time... give COLUMBIA RECORDS

AN IDEAL GIFT

SHOSTAKOVICH—Piano Concerto No. 2, Op. 102, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 5, Op. 47, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 7, Op. 107, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 8, Op. 113, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 9, Op. 144, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 10, Op. 153, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 11, Op. 158, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 12, Op. 161, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 13, Op. 164, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 14, Op. 167, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 15, Op. 170, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 16, Op. 173, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 17, Op. 176, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 18, Op. 179, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 19, Op. 182, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 20, Op. 185, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 21, Op. 188, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 22, Op. 191, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 23, Op. 194, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 24, Op. 197, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 25, Op. 200, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 26, Op. 203, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 27, Op. 206, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 28, Op. 209, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 29, Op. 212, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 30, Op. 215, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 31, Op. 218, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 32, Op. 221, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 33, Op. 224, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 34, Op. 227, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 35, Op. 230, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 36, Op. 233, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 37, Op. 236, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 38, Op. 239, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 39, Op. 242, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 40, Op. 245, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 41, Op. 248, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 42, Op. 251, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 43, Op. 254, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 44, Op. 257, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 45, Op. 260, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 46, Op. 263, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 47, Op. 266, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 48, Op. 269, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 49, Op. 272, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 50, Op. 275, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 51, Op. 278, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 52, Op. 281, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 53, Op. 284, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 54, Op. 287, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 55, Op. 290, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 56, Op. 293, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 57, Op. 296, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 58, Op. 299, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 59, Op. 302, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 60, Op. 305, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 61, Op. 308, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 62, Op. 311, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 63, Op. 314, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 64, Op. 317, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 65, Op. 320, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 66, Op. 323, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 67, Op. 326, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 68, Op. 329, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 69, Op. 332, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 70, Op. 335, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 71, Op. 338, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 72, Op. 341, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 73, Op. 344, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 74, Op. 347, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 75, Op. 350, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 76, Op. 353, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 77, Op. 356, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 78, Op. 359, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 79, Op. 362, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 80, Op. 365, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 81, Op. 368, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 82, Op. 371, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 83, Op. 374, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 84, Op. 377, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 85, Op. 380, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 86, Op. 383, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 87, Op. 386, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 88, Op. 389, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 89, Op. 392, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 90, Op. 395, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 91, Op. 398, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 92, Op. 401, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 93, Op. 404, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 94, Op. 407, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 95, Op. 410, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 96, Op. 413, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 97, Op. 416, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 98, Op. 419, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 99, Op. 422, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 100, Op. 425, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 101, Op. 428, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 102, Op. 431, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 103, Op. 434, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 104, Op. 437, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 105, Op. 440, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 106, Op. 443, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 107, Op. 446, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 108, Op. 449, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 109, Op. 452, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 110, Op. 455, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 111, Op. 458, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 112, Op. 461, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 113, Op. 464, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 114, Op. 467, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 115, Op. 470, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 116, Op. 473, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 117, Op. 476, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 118, Op. 479, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 119, Op. 482, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 120, Op. 485, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 121, Op. 488, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 122, Op. 491, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 123, Op. 494, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 124, Op. 497, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 125, Op. 500, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 126, Op. 503, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 127, Op. 506, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 128, Op. 509, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 129, Op. 512, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 130, Op. 515, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 131, Op. 518, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 132, Op. 521, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 133, Op. 524, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 134, Op. 527, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 135, Op. 530, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 136, Op. 533, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 137, Op. 536, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 138, Op. 539, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 139, Op. 542, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 140, Op. 545, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 141, Op. 548, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 142, Op. 551, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 143, Op. 554, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 144, Op. 557, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 145, Op. 560, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 146, Op. 563, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 147, Op. 566, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 148, Op. 569, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 149, Op. 572, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 150, Op. 575, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 151, Op. 578, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 152, Op. 581, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 153, Op. 584, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 154, Op. 587, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 155, Op. 590, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 156, Op. 593, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 157, Op. 596, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 158, Op. 599, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 159, Op. 602, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 160, Op. 605, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 161, Op. 608, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 162, Op. 611, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 163, Op. 614, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 164, Op. 617, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 165, Op. 620, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 166, Op. 623, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 167, Op. 626, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 168, Op. 629, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 169, Op. 632, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 170, Op. 635, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 171, Op. 638, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 172, Op. 641, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 173, Op. 644, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 174, Op. 647, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 175, Op. 650, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 176, Op. 653, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 177, Op. 656, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 178, Op. 659, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 179, Op. 662, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 180, Op. 665, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 181, Op. 668, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 182, Op. 671, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 183, Op. 674, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 184, Op. 677, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 185, Op. 680, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 186, Op. 683, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 187, Op. 686, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 188, Op. 689, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 189, Op. 692, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 190, Op. 695, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 191, Op. 698, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 192, Op. 701, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 193, Op. 704, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 194, Op. 707, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 195, Op. 710, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 196, Op. 713, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 197, Op. 716, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 198, Op. 719, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 199, Op. 722, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 200, Op. 725, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 201, Op. 728, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 202, Op. 731, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 203, Op. 734, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 204, Op. 737, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 205, Op. 740, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 206, Op. 743, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 207, Op. 746, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 208, Op. 749, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 209, Op. 752, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 210, Op. 755, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 211, Op. 758, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 212, Op. 761, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 213, Op. 764, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 214, Op. 767, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 215, Op. 770, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 216, Op. 773, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 217, Op. 776, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 218, Op. 779, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 219, Op. 782, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 220, Op. 785, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 221, Op. 788, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 222, Op. 791, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 223, Op. 794, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 224, Op. 797, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 225, Op. 800, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 226, Op. 803, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 227, Op. 806, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 228, Op. 809, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 229, Op. 812, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 230, Op. 815, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 231, Op. 818, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 232, Op. 821, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 233, Op. 824, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 234, Op. 827, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 235, Op. 830, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 236, Op. 833, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 237, Op. 836, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 238, Op. 839, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 239, Op. 842, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 240, Op. 845, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 241, Op. 848, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 242, Op. 851, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 243, Op. 854, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 244, Op. 857, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 245, Op. 860, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 246, Op. 863, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 247, Op. 866, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 248, Op. 869, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 249, Op. 872, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 250, Op. 875, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 251, Op. 878, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 252, Op. 881, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 253, Op. 884, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 254, Op. 887, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 255, Op. 890, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 256, Op. 893, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 257, Op. 896, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 258, Op. 899, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 259, Op. 902, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 260, Op. 905, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 261, Op. 908, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 262, Op. 911, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 263, Op. 914, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 264, Op. 917, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 265, Op. 920, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 266, Op. 923, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 267, Op. 926, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 268, Op. 929, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 269, Op. 932, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 270, Op. 935, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 271, Op. 938, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 272, Op. 941, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 273, Op. 944, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 274, Op. 947, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 275, Op. 950, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 276, Op. 953, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 277, Op. 956, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 278, Op. 959, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 279, Op. 962, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 280, Op. 965, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 281, Op. 968, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 282, Op. 971, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 283, Op. 974, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 284, Op. 977, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 285, Op. 980, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 286, Op. 983, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 287, Op. 986, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 288, Op. 989, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 289, Op. 992, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 290, Op. 995, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 291, Op. 998, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 292, Op. 1001, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 293, Op. 1004, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 294, Op. 1007, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 295, Op. 1010, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 296, Op. 1013, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 297, Op. 1016, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 298, Op. 1019, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 299, Op. 1022, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 300, Op. 1025, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 301, Op. 1028, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 302, Op. 1031, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 303, Op. 1034, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 304, Op. 1037, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 305, Op. 1040, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 306, Op. 1043, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 307, Op. 1046, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 308, Op. 1049, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 309, Op. 1052, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 310, Op. 1055, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 311, Op. 1058, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 312, Op. 1061, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 313, Op. 1064, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 314, Op. 1067, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 315, Op. 1070, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 316, Op. 1073, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 317, Op. 1076, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 318, Op. 1079, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 319, Op. 1082, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 320, Op. 1085, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 321, Op. 1088, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 322, Op. 1091, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 323, Op. 1094, M-100, \$2.50. SHOSTAKOVICH—Symphony No. 324, Op. 1097, M-100,

WORKER SPORTS

Today Is the Day!

By Nat Low

This can be baseball's greatest day. This is the day in which our great National Pastime can strike a thundering blow for democracy which will be heard around the world wherever men fight for—and dream of—freedom.

Today baseball can, by one mighty stroke, inspire the millions of American soldiers who are fighting on bloody battlefronts on every continent of the globe.

Today baseball can end forever a disgraceful ban against players who represent 13,000,000 people in our own country and hundreds of millions of colored peoples the world over who are fighting in the ranks of the United Nations.

Today is the day.

This morning, at the Hotel Commodore, the joint session of both the American and the National Leagues will take place. At this meeting will be all the governing bodies of baseball—the men who make policy, who control and run the most beloved of all American sports.

The first thing on the agenda of this meeting, held at a time when the very existence of baseball is at stake, being jeopardized by a lack of manpower, is the question of Negro players.

This is the first time in the history of baseball that the question is to be discussed by the major leagues.

At the meeting a delegation representing the National Negro Publishers Association will present the case of the Negro players to the assembled magnates and managers.

Before this meeting Paul Robeson, one of the greatest of living Americans, will confer with Judge K. M. Landis at a special meeting at the Hotel Roosevelt. Robeson will also plead the case of Negro players, urging their immediate signing to big league contracts.

There is every indication that Judge Landis is prepared to recommend to the magnates the hiring of Negro stars. This belief is strengthened by the action of Judge William Bramham, president of all the minor leagues, who said yesterday that there is no ban against Negro players. Bramham, it is pointed out, is Judge Landis' man and was

re-elected on Wednesday only after the direct intervention of Landis.

Thus, all signs point to the issue being brought into the light and the whole question finally being settled.

Should Landis recommend that the owners hire Negro players, then the thing will be dumped right into the laps of the magnates.

The question is—who will be the first magnate to break through and sign Negro players?

This is the crucial problem. This is baseball going through its severest test.

The eyes and hopes of all America are focused on the big league meetings today. The hopes of our colored allies will be buoyed up tremendously should Negro players enter our great National Game. Our colored allies will see in this action a great move to give the colored peoples complete and unequivocal freedom. In turn this will help the war effort of these peoples tremendously.

Overseas, among our fighting men, the news that Negro stars are in the major leagues will inspire our troops to greater efforts. Especially among our Negro troops will this act on the part of the magnates be felt. Our Negro soldiers will fight with greater enthusiasm and greater fervor when they know that their brothers are playing in our game of baseball.

On the home front the ending of the ban against Negro players will be in keeping with all the other recent acts which are aimed at a total participation of the Negro people in the war effort. The signing of Negro stars will create a firm, unshakable unity in this country which will be the despair of the appeasers and the race haters and the native fascists.

And last, but not at all least, the signing of Negro players will be a stunning blow to the Axis—the most evil Jim Crow of them all. To Hitler and to the Japanese fascists the signing of Negro players will indicate that America is finally determined to give freedom and complete equality to all people. This means that our nation will be twice as strong, twice as united.

It means that harder and harder blows by a united peoples will be struck at our enemies until they are destroyed to the very last man.

That is what it means.

Today baseball faces its greatest—its most crucial test.

We hope baseball will be worthy of the name it has earned as the great National Pastime. We hope baseball will grow into maturity today.

We hope that before the day is over Negro stars will be on major league teams, ready when the season starts next spring, to take their rightful places among our nation's athletes in our nation's most beloved game.

'Cordon Sanitaire' Attacked in S.R.T.

Featuring the September issue, just out, of the magazine Soviet Russia Today, an article by Alter Brody points out that Soviet agitation over the Soviet borders.

Mr. Brody points out that Soviet claims to territories within its 1940 borders are based on ethnographic and historical claims. For example, so-called "Eastern Poland" is ethnographically "Western Russia," as Russian as Jamestown, Virginia, and Plymouth, Massachusetts are American. As for Bessarabia, the government has never recognized Rumania's seizure of that Russian district in 1918. And as for the Baltic States they were part of Russia a century before the thirteen colonies became the United States.

Included with the article is a map comparing Soviet borders on the basis of strategic defense, with American outposts. The map shows that the farthest such Soviet outpost is only half the distance of the nearest such American outpost.

Attack on the Soviet position rejecting discussion of its borders came, Mr. Brody points out, from anti-Soviet circles, using the Atlantic Charter and a collective security for their own specific, anti-Soviet purposes. Their immediate purpose is to make a breach in the American-British-Soviet alliance. Their ultimate purpose is to restore the "Cordon Sanitaire," the system of anti-Soviet buffer states, set up after the Revolution in the attempt to destroy the new Soviet state. This disastrous policy, succeeded only in orienting the border states toward Berlin and preparing them for the Nazi hegemony over them that followed.

Radio

MORNING
6:45-WEAP—Mr. John News
WABC—Of Men and Books
10:00-WEAP—Mr. John News
WOR—News—Henry Gladstone
WJZ—Isabel Manning Hewson
WABC—Mother and The Sketch
WQXR—Lisa Sergio, Comments
10:15-WEAP—Mr. John News
WOR—Bessie Smith, Women's Show
WJZ—Roy Porter, News
10:30-WEAP—Mr. John News
WABC—The Baby Institute
WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan
10:45-WEAP—Mr. John News
WABC—Mother and The Sketch
WQXR—Lisa Sergio, Comments
11:00-WEAP—Mr. John News
WABC—The Baby Institute
WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan
11:15-WEAP—Mr. John News
WABC—The Baby Institute
WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan
11:30-WEAP—Mr. John News
WABC—The Baby Institute
WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan
11:45-WEAP—Mr. John News
WABC—The Baby Institute
WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan
12:00-WEAP—Mr. John News
WABC—The Baby Institute
WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan

AFTERNOON
12:00-WEAP—Mr. John News
WABC—The Baby Institute
WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan
12:15-WEAP—Mr. John News
WABC—The Baby Institute
WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan
12:30-WEAP—Mr. John News
WABC—The Baby Institute
WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan
12:45-WEAP—Mr. John News
WABC—The Baby Institute
WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan
1:00-WEAP—Mr. John News
WABC—The Baby Institute
WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan
1:15-WEAP—Mr. John News
WABC—The Baby Institute
WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan
1:30-WEAP—Mr. John News
WABC—The Baby Institute
WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan
1:45-WEAP—Mr. John News
WABC—The Baby Institute
WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan
2:00-WEAP—Mr. John News
WABC—The Baby Institute
WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan
2:15-WEAP—Mr. John News
WABC—The Baby Institute
WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan
2:30-WEAP—Mr. John News
WABC—The Baby Institute
WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan
2:45-WEAP—Mr. John News
WABC—The Baby Institute
WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan
3:00-WEAP—Mr. John News
WABC—The Baby Institute
WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan
3:15-WEAP—Mr. John News
WABC—The Baby Institute
WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan
3:30-WEAP—Mr. John News
WABC—The Baby Institute
WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan
3:45-WEAP—Mr. John News
WABC—The Baby Institute
WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan
4:00-WEAP—Mr. John News
WABC—The Baby Institute
WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan
4:15-WEAP—Mr. John News
WABC—The Baby Institute
WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan
4:30-WEAP—Mr. John News
WABC—The Baby Institute
WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan
4:45-WEAP—Mr. John News
WABC—The Baby Institute
WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan
5:00-WEAP—Mr. John News
WABC—The Baby Institute
WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan
5:15-WEAP—Mr. John News
WABC—The Baby Institute
WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan
5:30-WEAP—Mr. John News
WABC—The Baby Institute
WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan
5:45-WEAP—Mr. John News
WABC—The Baby Institute
WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan
6:00-WEAP—Mr. John News
WABC—The Baby Institute
WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan

EVENING
6:00-WEAP—Mr. John News
WABC—The Baby Institute
WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan
6:15-WEAP—Mr. John News
WABC—The Baby Institute
WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan
6:30-WEAP—Mr. John News
WABC—The Baby Institute
WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan
6:45-WEAP—Mr. John News
WABC—The Baby Institute
WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan
7:00-WEAP—Mr. John News
WABC—The Baby Institute
WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan
7:15-WEAP—Mr. John News
WABC—The Baby Institute
WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan
7:30-WEAP—Mr. John News
WABC—The Baby Institute
WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan
7:45-WEAP—Mr. John News
WABC—The Baby Institute
WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan
8:00-WEAP—Mr. John News
WABC—The Baby Institute
WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan
8:15-WEAP—Mr. John News
WABC—The Baby Institute
WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan
8:30-WEAP—Mr. John News
WABC—The Baby Institute
WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan
8:45-WEAP—Mr. John News
WABC—The Baby Institute
WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan
9:00-WEAP—Mr. John News
WABC—The Baby Institute
WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan
9:15-WEAP—Mr. John News
WABC—The Baby Institute
WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan
9:30-WEAP—Mr. John News
WABC—The Baby Institute
WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan
9:45-WEAP—Mr. John News
WABC—The Baby Institute
WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan
10:00-WEAP—Mr. John News
WABC—The Baby Institute
WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan
10:15-WEAP—Mr. John News
WABC—The Baby Institute
WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan
10:30-WEAP—Mr. John News
WABC—The Baby Institute
WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan
10:45-WEAP—Mr. John News
WABC—The Baby Institute
WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan
11:00-WEAP—Mr. John News
WABC—The Baby Institute
WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan
11:15-WEAP—Mr. John News
WABC—The Baby Institute
WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan
11:30-WEAP—Mr. John News
WABC—The Baby Institute
WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan
11:45-WEAP—Mr. John News
WABC—The Baby Institute
WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan
12:00-WEAP—Mr. John News
WABC—The Baby Institute
WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan

WQXR—Lisa Sergio, Comments

WJZ—Roy Porter, News

WABC—The Baby Institute

WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan

WABC—The Baby Institute

WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan

WABC—The Baby Institute

WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan

WABC—The Baby Institute

WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan

WABC—The Baby Institute

WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan

WABC—The Baby Institute

WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan

WABC—The Baby Institute

WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan

WABC—The Baby Institute

WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan

WABC—The Baby Institute

WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan

WABC—The Baby Institute

WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan

WABC—The Baby Institute

WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan

WABC—The Baby Institute

WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan

WABC—The Baby Institute

WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan

WABC—The Baby Institute

WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan

WABC—The Baby Institute

WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan

WABC—The Baby Institute

WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan

WABC—The Baby Institute

WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan

WABC—The Baby Institute

WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan

WABC—The Baby Institute

WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan

WABC—The Baby Institute

WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan

WABC—The Baby Institute

WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan

WABC—The Baby Institute

WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan

WABC—The Baby Institute

WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan

WABC—The Baby Institute

WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan

WABC—The Baby Institute

WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan

WABC—The Baby Institute

WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan

WABC—The Baby Institute

WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan

WABC—The Baby Institute

WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan

WABC—The Baby Institute

WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan

WABC—The Baby Institute

WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan

WABC—The Baby Institute

WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan

WABC—The Baby Institute

WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan

WABC—The Baby Institute

WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan

WABC—The Baby Institute

WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan

WABC—The Baby Institute

WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan

WABC—The Baby Institute

WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan

WABC—The Baby Institute

WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan

WABC—The Baby Institute

WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan

WABC—The Baby Institute

WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan

WABC—The Baby Institute

WJZ—Breakfast With Brennan

Literary Lookout

NOW I KNOW WHAT A "SHAMIANA" IS
By SAMUEL PUTNAM

Well, at last, my curiosity is satisfied. I know now what a "shamiana" is.

You may have seen my piece in The Worker recently about that enterprising group of young Negro poets out in Chicago, known as the "Visionaries," who, while lamenting the fact that they had no "shamiana" to sit under, were going ahead and staging a "mushaira," none the less. They were kind enough to explain to us what the latter is—"a gathering for the recital of poems on national themes," as practiced in India. But they left us in the dark on the "shamiana."

I had warned my readers not to write in to ask me what it is; but here is one who writes, not to ask, but to inform me. He is a comrade who, like myself, enjoys roaming around and vagabonding in a number of languages; but I am afraid he has a few at his command that I don't—among them Hindustani (Urdu).

"Shamiyana," he tells me (I follow his spelling), "is literally a canopy or an awning; while 'Mushaira' is a collective noun, from the Arabic 'sha'ir'—poet—corresponding roughly to the Jocs Florais of Provence and Catalonia."

So that's that!

What interests me even more is the concluding paragraph of this comrade's letter.

"I hope to publish soon a grammar of the Hindustani language, so that our people may learn something of the common tongue of the Indian masses, who, let us hope, will soon be permitted, unshackled and unstarved, to join the United Nations in the fight against the fascist enemy."

That, surely, is good news, great news. For there can be no doubt that the Indian people—the masses—with their ages-old culture, have a vast deal to give us once their chains have been dropped and a medium of communication has been established.

Medium of communication—ah, that is going to be a factor of tremendous importance in the cultural life of the after-war world. What shall it be, some universal and artificial language like Esperanto? I myself was greatly interested in Esperanto years ago, away back in my undergraduate days. As a matter of record, I was one of the founders and first president of the Esperanto Club at the University of Chicago.

Previous to that, I had been interested in Esperanto's best known predecessor (there were a number of others) known as "Volapuk," which I believe still has a few faithful adherents to this day.

The more I studied languages, however, the more convinced I became that an artificial idiom, composed in a philologist's study, was essentially lacking in the breath of life. It is the people and the things they do that their spoken tongue that make a language what it is and give it literary expressiveness and vitality.

However this may be, a number of the early socialists became concerned with Volapuk and later with Esperanto as a means of international communication and propaganda. And now, for the world of tomorrow that will soon be here, we once more begin to feel the need of something that will enable us to communicate with the other peoples, all the other peoples, of the earth.

But still, I wonder—is an artificial language the answer? Out at my alma mater there is a distinguished scholar who has a plan (it is no more than first draft as yet) for the establishment, along with the peace, of an International Bureau of Translations, to be sponsored, as I understand it, under a sort of League of Nations set-up. This idea "intrigues" me as the saying goes. And it is, I assure you, not merely because I happened to have earned my living as a translator for the past quarter of a century.

The fact of the matter is, the longer one translates, the more he becomes convinced that all translation is something in the nature of a sacrifice or betrayal—it simply can't be done.

Perhaps the real answer would be a combination of the two: an international idiom for formal, non-literary use, at international conventions and the like; and an international translation bureau for the rendering of works of literature and scholarship.

I for one cannot quite see Hamlet's "green-sea-sickness" in the clipped syllables of Esperanto.

Film Front

By DAVID PLATT
ABOUT THIS AND AROUND-ABOUT THAT

Lewis Milestone, Dana Andrews, James Wong Howe, Tala Birell and other members of the cast "The Purple Heart" (20th-Fox) were guests of H. T. Tsiang, Chinese author-actor, at a special performance of his "Hanging on Union Square" and "China Marches On." Sgt. Phil Stern, the photographer, recently put on the inactive list due to wounds received in North Africa, has just landed an important post at Warner's. . . . Buddy (of V We Sing) Yarus has a nice comedy stint in the current Columbia "B" pic "Doughboys in Ireland." . . . When Jack Gilford (Meet the People) heard that Ben Davis and Pete Cacchione were elected to the City Council, he cracked. "Why don't they run in hundreds?" . . . MGM's "Madame Curie" is one of the great films of 1943. . . . Alva Bessie co-authored the screenplay on the new Erol Flynn picture "Northern Pursuit," now playing around the country. . . . The Daily Worker was the guest of Walt Disney Studios at a swell Thanksgiving turkey dinner. Walt Disney has dubbed his 1942 Academy Winner "Der Fuehrer's Face" in Russian with a Russian music score. . . . Leonid Kinskey did the adaptation of both lines and lyrics as well as giving voice to a number of characters. It will be shown in Moscow in a few weeks. The other night Kinskey did a superb job emceeing a big two affair in Hollywood. Kinskey is now making "Fighting Seabees" at Republic. Last week he had to climb a 50-foot series of bars, run over 100 auto tires, stepping in all of them, leap 50 logs sideways, climb up and down a 60-foot wall via a knotted rope, cross a wide chasm had over hand on another rope, grab a third piece of hemp and soar across a stream of water. The last he didn't make.

Earl Jacobs, 23-year-old marine who lost an arm at Guadalcanal and was saved by seven blood transfusions, is now a Messenger at Warner's. . . . When the American Red Cross mobile blood bank came around the other day, he was the first donor. . . . "The City That Stopped Hitler—Heroic Stalingrad" has busted every record at the Rialto Theatre, Dallas, Texas. Picture opened on a Sunday at a capacity house and block-long queues. Business has continued that good.

Several major film companies are bargaining for the screen rights to the CIO revue "Marching with Johnny." . . . The Mark Sandrich-Allan Scott Paramount film "So Proudly We Hail" was the Thanksgiving dinner film shown to guests by Secretary of War Stimson. . . . Movement for interchanging American and Soviet entertainment talent after the war is growing. Plans call for sending American Theatre Wing bands, dancers, ballets to the Soviet Union while Russia will send Red Army Ensemble of Leningrad and Moscow ballets to tour here. . . . Morton Gould, Benny Goodman, Alfred Wallenstein and many others have expressed a desire to perform in the U.S.S.R. . . . The Zoltan Korda-John Howard Lawson Columbia film "Sahara" was the most popular film shown to the army during October, according to a War Department release. . . . MGM's "Seventh Cross" (Anna Seghers) is now in production. . . . MGM's "Song of Russia" is a terrific Soviet love story. . . . Vladimir Pozner is at Warner's working on the screenplay for "The Conspirators." . . . George Sklar's current assignment at Warner's is "The Tough Road."

WOR—The Cinc Kid—Sketch
WJZ—Meet Your Navy—Variety
8:45-WEAP—Frank Munn, Tenor; Evelyn MacGregor, Contralto; Lyman Orchestra
9:00-WEAP—Play—To Be Announced
9:15-WEAP—Gracie Fields, Songs, Comedy
WQXR—Musical Calendar
9:30-WEAP—People Are Funny—Quis
WOR—Double Or Nothing—Quis
WQXR—That Brawler Boy—Sketch
9:45-WEAP—Gracie Fields—Songs
10:00-WEAP—Amos 'n' Andy—Comedy
WJZ—John Gunther, News; Music
WABC—Gary Moore, Jimmy Durante
10:15-WEAP—Recorded Program: Songs
10:30-WEAP—Sports—Bill Stern
WJZ—Mick's News—Ken Farnsworth
WABC—Stage Door Cantante
10:45-WEAP—Talk—Rep. Christian Hester
WOR—Football—Arch Ward
WJZ—Letter to Your Service Man

11:00-WEAP, WJZ—News; Music
WOR, WABC—News; Dance Music
11:30-WEAP—Road to Danger—Drama
WJZ—Lawyer, Guide Dancer, May-Rower Hotel, Washington; James Orchestra
WABC—Belle Orchestra
12:00-WEAP—News; Music

Irving Place Holds 'We Will Come Back'

"We Will Come Back," the Russian film and Stolen Life, which stars Elisabeth Bergner will be held over for a second week at the Irving Place Theatre starting today.

Gertrude Lawrence Agrees To Act for New York City



Gertrude Lawrence is shown in John Golden's office signing a contract with Mr. Golden and the city of New York, represented by Newbold Morris, president of the City Council, to appear once more in her great stage success of 1937-38, "Susan and God," as the opening bill of the new City Center, for the week beginning Monday, Dec. 13. This theatre at 133 W. 55th St., Manhattan, formerly called Mecca Temple, is now being operated by the City of New York as a home for musical and theatrical attractions available to the widest public because the prices will be very low.

Thalia Shows Soviet Shorts

The Thalia Theatre, 95th St. and Broadway, is now playing through Monday a two-hour music and dance films with such well-known artists as Don Cossacks, music by Shostakovich, Piatigorsky. Some of the titles include Nation Dances, Swan Lake, Ballet Russe, Russian Ballet and Folk Dances and many others. Tuesday through Thursday, "Spanish Earth" and "Journey for Margaret" are the attractions.

'North Star' in 5th Week

Samuel Goldwyn's "The North Star" yesterday entered the fifth week of its record-breaking two-theatre engagement. The film is playing on a reserved seat basis at the New Victoria Theatre while the showings at the RKO Palace are continuous. Featured in "The North Star," which was directed by Lewis Milestone, are Anne Baxter, Dana Andrews, Walter Huston, Alan Harding, Jane Withers, Walter Brennan, Dean Jagger, Erich von Stroheim, Eric Roberts, Martin Kosleck, Carl Benton Reid and Farley Granger.

MOTION PICTURES



The Cairo Conference

THE Cairo conferences among the highest leaders of our own country, Great Britain and China are already widely acknowledged as a new stage in the unity of these three countries for the prosecution of the war and the reconstruction of an Asia very different from the past. In making this estimate, it's important to remember that Cairo was a consequence of the strengthening of the entire coalition that took place in Moscow a month ago. The urgent crisis in which the Red Army has placed Hitler and his satellites, the blows which our own armed forces have given—and are about to give—to the foe in Europe made it possible for the three powers immediately concerned with the Pacific front to meet under such dramatic and historic circumstances in Cairo.

The "Pacific Firsters" in our own midst have again been rebuked, the fallacy and treachery of their propaganda exposed. For if our leaders can now plan more concretely for the Pacific, it is because we followed the President's policy of concentrating on Hitler first, in ever closer collaboration with the Soviet Union. This collaboration has already placed Hitler on the verge of catastrophe, as will be dramatized by the meeting with Stalin. It is this impending catastrophe for Japan's most powerful ally, Germany, that enables us—on the eve of final blows in Europe—to raise our sights and deal more amply than before with the Pacific.

The big thing that stands out in Cairo is not only the pledge to defeat Japan thoroughly but the new position of China both for the war and the ultimate peace. It was an immense victory for the Chinese people, who have fought their way by arms over a whole generation to fuller nationhood, to be seated as equals with the representative of the British Empire and an American President.

This historic fact implies first of all that the course of military operations in the Far East must now involve more fully the participation of the Chinese armies. It implies also the genuine unity of these armies and the entire Chinese people, the lifting of the present blockade against the Communist-led forces in the northwest, whose role in the liberation of Manchuria and Formosa will be crucial.

The pledge of Japan's complete defeat and the restoration of China's integrity is a sharp setback to such quislings as Wang Ching-wei in Nanking, to all those elements in Free China that drew any inspiration from him, or had been speculating on a compromise peace. It follows that the anti-Communist prejudices, emanating from these circles, must be abandoned in the interests of realizing the fruits of the Cairo conference.

China's new position, the promise of independence for Korea, taken together with the Allied commitment that they "covet no gain for themselves and have no thought of territorial expansion" will encourage the Far Eastern peoples not mentioned in the communiqué to unity and active effort for their own national liberation from Japan. The fact that the Cairo conference achieved a new status for China, and a pledge for Korea, should prove that as we actually come to grips with the enemy, self-government and active participation for the peoples of India, Burma and Indonesia can and must be achieved.

Pearl Harbor revealed that any conception

of cooperation with Japanese militarism at the expense of other peoples led only to America's own disaster. Cairo, on the other hand, implies a new relationship of forces in the Far East in which our own country, Britain and China, in harmony with the USSR and all other Far Eastern peoples, will reconstruct Asia on a new basis.

But this bright prospect only brings home how much remains to be done to make that future possible. First of all, come those military blows in Europe that will not only crush Hitler fascism forever, but further isolate Japan. It is these blows, while our Pacific activities are speeded, that occupy the nation's attention, in the expectation of great news from the meetings with Marshal Stalin.

Willkie and Congress

THOUGH quite slow in getting started, the movement for food subsidies and an equitable wartime tax program has been gathering momentum.

The effects of this momentum are beginning to be felt in Washington. Thus, some of the leaders of the Republican congressional bloc, which has been almost solidly lined up against subsidies, are suggesting "compromises." A few are beginning to whisper that they really didn't mean to ban subsidies. They knew all along that the President would veto the anti-subsidy measure anyway.

This measure, designed to create chaos in our war economy, and the congressional tax program, designed to protect swollen war profits from further taxation, are both products of the GOP coalition with tory Democrats.

No responsible Republican leader has spoken out against the disastrous activities of the Republican congressional bloc. Some, like Senator Taft on subsidies, have pretended to oppose the GOP policy, but only the better to push it through.

There has been considerable comment on the failure of Wendell Willkie to take a constructive position with regard to these vital domestic problems. Thomas W. Lamont, for example, appeals to Willkie, in a current magazine article, to help "clarify" domestic issues as effectively as he has issues of international policy.

There is no question that Willkie has contributed much in the struggle for a United Nations policy. His contributions in this field are still required, though they would be more effective if he directed his fire specifically at the GOP defeatists. But he has, unfortunately, failed to grasp the connection between the activity of the defeatists on international questions and on domestic questions. His position has, in fact, been to repeat current GOP defeatist-inspired slogans against domestic war mobilization measures.

Thus, in his Denver speech a few days ago, he talked about "regimentation" and "unnecessary interference." This is the language of the foes of price control, of subsidies and of central planning for all-out war. He attacked the "policy which threatens to tax private capital out of existence." This is the language of those who put through the current congressional tax program.

Willkie should re-examine his position regarding these vital domestic war measures if he wants to avoid the defeatist trap.

THEY'RE SAYING IN WASHINGTON— Need for Leadership

By Adam Lapin

Daily Worker Washington Bureau
Washington, D. C., Dec. 2

THE worst of all possible fates has overtaken the administration's subsidy program in the Senate. Senator Robert Taft, the Ohio defeatist, has proclaimed himself its leading advocate.

After his own fashion, Senator Taft also led the fight for subsidies in the Senate last Spring. Administration leaders deliberately permitted him to take over—with disastrous results.

Taft made no secret about his position. He told the Senate repeatedly that he was opposed to subsidies in principle. But he said that he believed rigid limitations would be more effective in doing away with subsidies in the long run than an outright ban. And as a possible Presidential candidate Taft realized that he was taking the smart course politically.

Now Taft is again giving the subsidy fight exactly the same kind of leadership. He is proposing a "compromise" which would outlaw the meat and butter rollback subsidies and permit subsidies in only a few isolated cases.

When "farm" bloc leader Albert Coss appeared before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, Taft assured him: "I'm against a general subsidy as much as you are."

IT is a case of leadership by default. Not a single administration Senator has stepped forward as a champion of subsidies. Majority leader Alben Barkley is a member of the Banking and Currency Committee which is considering subsidies. But he is administration leader in name only.

Senators Sheridan Downey of California and Abe Murdock of Utah are also members of the committee. They haven't even been present at the hearings. Senators Scott Lucas of Illinois and James Tamm, usually staunch administration supporters, are scouting around for "compromises."

This is no isolated example. The real reason that the fight to abolish the poll tax appears to be lagging is that not a single Sen-

ator is willing to assume aggressive leadership of the measure on the floor. Not a single Senator has yet spoken up against the miserable little House tax bill in favor of a genuine win-the-war tax program.

Nor was there any movement for a better tax bill in the House. The Congressional Committee to Protect the Consumer, which aspired to the name of "the fighting sixty," showed little initiative and drive when the subsidy issue was before the House.

I do not mean to be unduly alarmist. But the simple fact is that there is a crisis in administration and progressive leadership in both branches of Congress. The official leadership was never much to brag about. And no new leadership has arisen to bolster it up.

ONE obvious conclusion is that the labor movement cannot be content merely with making sure that Congressmen vote right. It has the even more important job of trying to get Congressmen to act and make speeches and fight.

But this is not the whole story. The failure of effective leadership in Congress to challenge the defeatist wrecking crew reflects a crisis in leadership within the administration itself.

There is no effective unity of action and policy among high administration officials. OPA Administrator Chester Bowles, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox and WPB chief Donald Nelson spoke up for subsidies. But Economic Stabilizer Fred Vinson, War Mobilization Director Jimmy Byrnes, War Food Administrator Marvin Jones and RFC Administrator Jesse Jones, who are directly involved, said nothing.

A spirit of compromise with the worst obstructionists has become prevalent among many administration officials. And actual sabotage is not unusual.

Despite a definite order from the President, Jones and Byrnes intrigued for days to hold up the announcement of the flour subsidy. They contended that the occasion

of the House fight was an inopportune time to make the announcement. When OPA finally revealed there would be a flour subsidy, Jones followed with a statement making it perfectly plain that he was acting only under strict White House instructions.

BLAMING the President for this entire situation is all too easy. But we know now that the President was engaged in very important conferences far away from Washington during the subsidy fight in the House.

It is not a simple thing for the President to run a war, to run a complex government apparatus and to try to run a reactionary Congress all at the same time. And because it couldn't be done the President picked Jimmy Byrnes as sort of an assistant president.

Byrnes has been the arch advocate of the policy of appeasing reaction. The results are already all too apparent. But more important, a real breakdown in home front policies is entirely possible unless something is done about the kind of leadership Byrnes has been giving. The case of Jimmy Byrnes, it seems to me, is one specific problem which the Labor Victory Committee might well discuss and then take up at the White House.

But the Labor Victory Committee itself has hardly been a dynamic functioning group in recent months. One reason for this is that the labor movement itself has not been sufficiently united on legislative and political issues. Some AFL leaders have even been tempted by the fool's gold of wage increases as a substitute for economic stabilization instead of realizing that wage adjustments can be achieved within the framework of stabilization.

The present drifting on the home front cannot be permitted to continue. It is obviously up to the labor movement to grapple with the crisis of leadership and policy on the home front and to present serious proposals to the President. The labor movement has the opportunity to give real leadership.

Letters From Our Readers

The Post And Liberals

New York City.
Editor, Daily Worker:

In agreement with your article by Louis Budenz on the Post (Daily Worker of Nov. 27), that paper is "liberal" all right. It's just that the liberal's policy is difficult to recognize in its new setting in this changing world.

If the liberals are to sell Democracy short again, at this late date, they'll have to do it openly without the assistance of the spectre of Communism, for the election of two flesh-and-blood Communists to our City Council has just about exposed their ghost for the fraud that it is. The Post seems to realize this very well in attacking PR and the Negro people in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Of course, Communists have been elected before, and the menace of Communism remained a secret weapon and a final weapon, but that was before Sevastopol, Stalingrad, Pavlichenko and Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.

Ed Note: It is not inevitable that liberals sell democracy short in this period. Indeed, if they live up to the best in the liberal tradition they

can do a great deal for the national unity that is so essential.

A Strong ALP

New York City.
Editor, Daily Worker:

I had a long and heated argument with several people in my home about the elections. They are convinced that the ALP in New York County was defeated by over enthusiasm of the C.P. and they say it is obvious that the C.P. no longer feels the need for the ALP. Will you please repeat your analysis in which you lay the blame on the Right Wing.

A READER.
Ed Note: The Communist Party wants, and has always wanted a strong American Labor Party. The most recent analysis pointing to that desire is contained in the article by Mac Gordon, which appeared Nov. 28.

Horthy Maneuvers to Retain Loot

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Dec. 2. — That Hungary is still a satellite country and is following a satellite line is pointed out by a writer in the Army newspaper, Red Star. At the same time, however, the internal political situation in Hungary is growing more critical every day, it is pointed out.

The main line of Hungarian policy continues to be a striving to render every assistance to Germany in prolonging the war and in strengthening the German defense," this writer says.

"The internal situation in Hungary is developing in the atmosphere of intensified contradictions between anti-German and anti-fascist strivings by the popular masses of Hungary and the pro-Hitler policy of the reactionary ruling clique.

"Yet, however, the pressure from below is not so strong as to restrict operations of settling within the groups. The predominant tendency in the policy of the Hungarian rulers is their striving to retain the territories seized with the help of Hitler, that is, northern Slovakia which was cut off from Rumania.

"The various maneuvers of Hungarian diplomacy are calculated to create the impression abroad that Hungary, weakened by her relations with Hitler, aims nevertheless at preserving the plundered goods.

"In addition, the Horthy government, with the support of some circles in the bourgeois opposition parties, campaigns at home in favor of holding the captured foreign territories.

"After the collapse of Mussolini's regime, the 'liberal' organ Madjar Nemzet wrote the following: "An attempt at negotiations with

the Badoglio government on 'Italian policy' was made. We Hungarians ought to be glad that we did not have to reorganize our internal system. Such upheaval can damage the favorable development of Hungarian national interest."

"The leader of the Hungarian Social Democratic Party, Pejer, took a similar stand in a conference of his party.

"This attitude in certain circles on the paramount aim of Horthy's program—to control foreign territories seized—makes it easier for the Hungarian rulers to cope with the task of making use of Hungary's armed forces.

"The bargaining with Hitler for the Hungarian Army and its later use has passed through several stages.

"In the first stage of the Soviet-German war, during the period of the initial successes of the German Army, Horthy placed his troops at Hitler's disposal in the hope of a quick German victory.

"But when the news of the rout of the picked Hunved (Home Guard) Divisions reached Hungary from the banks of the Dan, the Government announced that the whole Second Hunved Army was being recalled from the Soviet German front. But it concealed the fact that part of the Hungarian troops were left at Hitler's disposal in the Ukraine under the pretext of the struggle against the partisans.

"The German command used them at the difficult period when it tried to check the advance of the Soviet troops. When this became known in Hungary, Horthy, fearing internal political complications, immediately dispatched the chief general, Staff General Sombarhegyi, to Hitler's headquarters.

YIELD—AND YIELD AGAIN

"From the statement of a representative of the Hungarian Foreign Ministry, it was obvious that Horthy was conceding to Hitler's demands again, and left a part of the Hungarian troops on the Soviet-German front, promising subsequently to reinforce them.

"That Hitler did not increase his demands is evidently due to the fact that he intended to use the bulk of the Hungarian troops in the Balkans. Actually, the Hungarian rulers conceded to the German demands on the decisive question of Hitler's using the Hungarian armed forces.

"The maneuvers of Hungarian diplomacy, particularly its attempts to have the world believe that Hungary is allegedly occupied and in a 'waiting' position in relation to Germany, are aimed at deceiving its own people as well as the peoples waging the struggle against Hitler Germany and her satellites.

Change the World

By MIKE GOLD

CHARLES SRIBER, NMU seaman who has bucked the torpedoes and lived to come back to be Peglerized has been trying to find an answer in a curious cultural problem which has puzzled many of us: "Why has this war produced no songs?"

"Not even an 'Over There' or 'Tippitery,' commonplace and jaunty, have been granted us," he says. "Some people hint it's due to a lack of popular feeling for the anti-fascist cause. I don't know."

"The Nazi robots sang lustily as they descended on Celso, Rotterdam and Paris. Tune in on any Nazi stations and you will hear recordings by army choirs whose bodies have been churned long since into mud around Stalingrad or are bleached bones on the Sicilian hills.

"I can remember when a convoy of ships dropped anchor in an east coast port, loaded down with Nazi prisoners. The night was made hideous with their monotonous chants of hate. Yes, they were singing; but it did not mean that their cause was just or decent or beautiful. Evidently it is possible to be a robot and to sing songs, too.

"AS FOR the Russians, the marching song no longer predominates with the Red Army. I remember seeing a show that was put on by a Red Army choir from the northern fronts. A few of their songs were about army life, but most were concerned with the blue eyes of Natasha, or were parodies on what the soldiers do when they got home.

"One night, standing outside the Red Army House, I saw a squadron of troops leave for the front. The night was cold and clear, and the regular crunch of their felt-boots on the snow accompanied their singing.

"It was an inspiring spectacle to see them marching off to that plaintive minor harmony under the night sky. The song they sang was not particularly military, however. It was about home, and their families, and the familiar, dear things we are fighting to keep.

"I think the bombast and pomp and glory of war no longer moves the modern man of the democracies. Only fascists idealize war-making. But we are builders who turn reluctantly from peaceful work to perform a dirty and miserable yet necessary job. 'Nazis are dirty and vile; I have talked to veterans of Africa and Italy who learned to despise and hate the Nazis for their double-crossing and arrogance. There is disgust and hatred, but no great urge to sing war songs against such an enemy. Have you ever killed a rat and then tried to make a bright song about your action?"

"The martial spirit gives way to half-remembered tunes from home. Our fighting men await not the great marching song, but need the deep song that speaks of the triumph and goodness of humanity."

IN OTHER words, Brother Sribber seems to be telling us not to agitate for or expect any martial songs from America or England during this conflict.

Maybe so; all the arts are unpredictable, you cannot produce masterpieces by command or even by wishing. The thing arrives like the rain of heaven, a divine accident. But the spirit of a time will create a certain kind of art, certainly a type of song.

The Red Army man is a human being who loves his family and friends, his word and his home as deeply as any man in this war. But he has learned to hate the enemy as fiercely for the horrible anti-human crimes of the Nazis. And he wants to slaughter and annihilate these Nazi fiends, and this makes the Red Army such a terrific slugging.

It also has created hundreds of militant fighting Red Army songs. When Americans understand the horrors of Nazism as well as do the suffering Russians, the same spirit will arise and create a militant music.

Our weak, sentimental war songs reflect the fact that the nation does not yet understand the menace of fascism and has been morally confused by the copperheads, appeasers and Nazi spies in our midst.

BY THE way, Brother Sribber, since you seem interested in songs: Why not organize a campaign by the NMU to have its own song?

The union could open a national competition and offer a prize to the best song. The members might vote on the final selections, after a jury had weeded out the best.

Hurray for the Merchant Marine! And to hell with all the Hitlers and Peglers! Isn't that a war song?

5 Years Ago Today In the Daily Worker

DECEMBER 3, 1938

BUENAVENTURA, Columbia.—Secretary of State Cordell Hull pauses here today at Lima and expressed confidence in his achievement of Pan-American ideas of democracy. He said in part, "The democratic traditions of freedom, representative government and orderly and peaceful progress in international affairs are firmly rooted in your country. The relations between Colombia and the United States are those of friendship and mutual confidence. We may be confident that the ties between us will be strengthened and that we will come to have an even greater knowledge of and appreciation of each other's institutions and culture."

Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS CO., INC., 10 East 12th St., New York 2, N. Y.

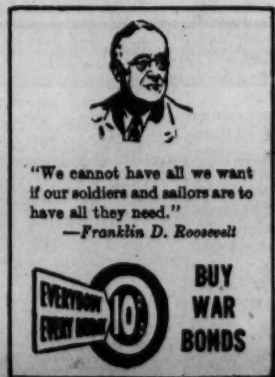
President—Louis F. Budenz
Vice-President—Howard C. Boid
Secretary—Treasurer—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.
Telephone: ALgonquin 4-7954

Cable Address: "Daily Worker," New York, N. Y.
Washington Bureau, Room 854, National Press Building, 14th
and F Sts., Washington, D. C. Telephone: National 1918, A T S 8

(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Canada and Foreign)
3 months 6 months 1 year
DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER..... \$2.75 \$5.75 \$12.00
DAILY WORKER..... 3.00 6.75 10.00
THE WORKER..... 1.25 2.50

(Manhattan and Bronx)
3 months 6 months 1 year
DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER..... \$4.00 \$7.75 \$14.00
DAILY WORKER..... 2.25 5.50 10.00
THE WORKER..... 1.25 2.50

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1943



BUY
WAR
BONDS